SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1895.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts ; sublication toleh to have rejected articles return hey must in all cases send stamps for that purpo

ocal, News.—The City and Suburban News Sur-of the United Press and New York Associa-Press is at 21 to 39 Ann street. All informations documents for public use instantly disseminated the press of the whole country.

#### The Caucus Constitution of New York-Important Developments.

Among the remarkable incidents connected with our late Constitutional Convention is the icy and acid manner in which the Republican press treat the exposure of its extraordinary inadequacy. The Albany Evening Journal, having claims to be considered the State organ of the Republican party, took an early opportunity to explain that if there had been a thought of the elec tion of a majority of Republican delegates the Convention would have been constituted in a very different character, so far as that party was concerned.

The many knotty questions that have arisen in the endeavor to act upon the novel provisions of the Constitution need not be eferred to at length. One of the most striking was that in reference to legislation in regard to "the property affairs or government of cities," which came in question in connection with the bill relating to the insane of our city. It reached Mayor STRONG a few days before the Legislature adjourned sine die, and was not" accepted' by him; but his non-acceptance was not transmitted until after the adjournment By the twelfth article of the newly constituted fundamental law, the Mayor of the city involved enjoys in such an instance an interlocutory veto in the effect of a refusal to "accept" the bill on behalf of the city, while the Legislature is in session, before it can be acted on by the Governor. Then the bill must be passed again by the Legislature. If it does not so pass, the Mayor's non-acceptance acts as an absolute veto, destroying the measure. There is no re quirement that such a bill should be passed long enough before the session expires to allow the Legislature to act on it again; nor is there any special guidance as to the consequence of non-acceptance after the Legislature has adjourned. The legal profession have been all at sea in construing this alin-shod form of constitutional con struction.

Mr. JAMES C. CARTER made public an elaborate opinion on the subject. He held that "no doubt the imperative language of the constitutional provision was mandatory," but that we must "give great heed as to the consequences which would flow from any particular interpretation." He was satisfied that it was the intent of the section in question "that any failure by the Mayor to perform his duty after the closing of the Legislature should not have the effect of precluding that action by the Governor, either by way of approval or disapproval." Remarking further, "Should It be held that the certificate of the Mayor was indispensable, the consequence would be to bestow upon him an absolute veto in respect to all special city bills passed during the last fifteen days of the session." Further, he said, "One of the most common rules of interpretation requires us to ascertain a purpose and meaning to every legislative provision, and the rule is particularly applicable to constitutional enactments, which are presumed to be drawn with extreme care, and to contain no use less matter.

He concludes his advice that the Governor should sign the bill, notwithstanding the actuality of the situation, with this observation: "Should the Governor sign the present bill, and the question of the validity should come before the courts, doubts, indeed, might be entertained; but who could may that its incompatibility with the Constitution 'was manifest and irrequivocal'?" This certainly was an opinion "as is an

Governor, looking over the ground, so full of pitfalls, with the legal search lights which he keeps on guard, decided that he could not prudently follow Mr. Carren's pathless lead. He found that the Constitution declared that "whenever, during the session at which it was passed, any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates, or within such fifteen days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and it shall then be subfeet, as are other bills, to the action of the Governor." Here was a bill marked with the constitutional "non-acceptance," and the Legislature not in session. And he was asked to treat it as if the Legislature had actually passed it again over the Mayor's veto, when, in truth, if the Legislature were in session, it might conclude after the Mayor's action that it ought not to be passed, and have so acted. There was no provision in the Constitution to guard against the contingency or to meet it when it arrived. He concluded that it was not his prerogative to supply the deficiencies with constitutional patchwork to cover the hiatus. He evidently thought that it would be better to call another Convention to provide an operative Constitution. He treated the bill in question as dead. There have been other dilemmas arising under the new Constitution of a like serious character.

It was the only Constitutional Convention ever organized, anywhere or at any time, that was controlled by extreme partisan considerations and kept under the whip of a party caucus in its essential duties end that, too, with so narrow a margin of a majority that the utmost diligence and discipline, and some dangerous and trying concessions, were required to keep the voting members up to the requirement. The Democratic representatives, with few exceptions, fell considerably short of the time-honored party record and traditions in Constitution making, as they did also in personal and party spirit. They should have resigned in a body, when they were so absolutely ignored by the caucus rule. It would have been a very valuable issue. The great, glaring purpose of the majority was to obtain party advantage in the legislative apportionment, and restriction in the representation of Democratic strongholds. 'After that was accomplished, little atten tion appears to have been given by them to the business of building up a structure of fundamental law properly proportioned, and with suitable provisions for the exigencies of government.

The consequence was that demoralization became linked with usurpation, and it became a sort of "go-as you-please" procession of the majority.

Hence the uncertainty which has settled on the reconstructive portion of the new Constitution. The strange developments,

striking way by our citations in another column of this paper. This section, it will be remembered, conferred on the "Commissioners who have been appointed pursuant to law to revise the statutes," authority to suspend at will the restraints on the Legislature in voting away railroads and other franchises of cities described in section 18 of the same article.

The arrangement in the new Constitution by which subordinate Commissioners, who are the mere creatures of the Legislature. deriving their existence under the authority of a statutory provision repealable at any time, are invested with the flat to suspend or enforce a constitutional regulation of the character in question, is in every way a farcical absurdity. It would have been comparatively more sensible to confer the power of constitutional suspension on the Legislature itself, because it is an elective body, and for lawmaking purposes represents the whole people of the State. But how ridiculous it would have been to declare that the Legislature should not pass special laws giving away by their votes most enriching rights and franchises to persons of their own selection, except when the members chose to do so, by suspending the constitutional restriction which stands in the way! The excuse given for the incorporation of

the power authorizing three irresponsible subordinates to suspend essential restraints upon legislation is that an amendment to the Constitution originating with the Leg-Islature itself, in the year 1874, created such a provision. It was a compromise ar rangement to secure legislative approval, and adopted from the necessity of the case: but in effect it compromised every one con nected with it. It stood as a blot on that page of the constitutional history of the State. In the year 1883 the effect of this amendment came before the Court of Appeals, and that court held, its present Chief Justice delivering the opinion and judgment, that it was a temporary provision applicable to the Commissioners of Revision then in office. Accordingly, the Commissioners had done their work and ceased to exist, and section 18 in question, containing the salutary re formatory restraint on legislative corrup tion, was then absolute (92 N. Y., 127) The twenty-fifth section, conferring the ab surd and dangerous power to suspend the legislative restriction referred to, thus became obsolete, and it had rested quietly in its grave for nearly twenty years, when it was resurrected and galvanized into the deformity which holds a place in the new Constitution.

The Constitutional Convention of 1894 was clothed with unlimited power to make a Constitution. Nothing that had gone before stood in the way. Every word of every line of the constitutional past was open to change. Accordingly, the new Constitution made most radical changes, largely dictated by partisan considerations for which the caucus contrivance was necessary to force them upon the minority. The first duty of the Convention should have been to abrogate, expunge, and wipe out ineffaceably the obsolete section in question, not only because it was at an end, but because it should never have existed and was a broad burlesque on the very name of a Constitution. But so far from this necessary obligation being recognized, when the new Constitution came to be printed after its adoption, it was found that the obnoxious section had been reenacted by the Convention and occupied a place alongside the new provisions, as a permanent part of the organic law, there to stand until the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen!

Upon our calling attention to this surprising as well as alarming act of the Convention, we received letters from two-thirds of its members declaring that the section in question had never been considered in the Convention; and denouncing its incorporation as a wrong and a gross deception. Many columns of THE SUN were taken up with reiterations of this declaration.

To-day we publish communications entirely from the Republican majority giving emphatic expression to the same conclusion. Mr. EDWARD LAUTERBACH says its adoption was an "oversight" and it should never have been incorporated in the new Constitution; yet be considers it inoperative for the reasons he gives with his usual perspicuity. Mr. JESSE JOHNSON takes the same ground, but thinks that so long as the present Revising Commission remain in office with Mr. Lincoln as Chairman, "tee could safely trust that the power would never be Mr. Louis Marshall finds his chief consolation in the conviction that nobody who values his official life would dare to report to the Legislature a bill, or amendment to a bill, of a private or local character, which would meet with public opposition." But if they should err as to he public feeling, or if they did not value their official life, what then? Mr. W. J. MONTAYNE finds nothing to fall back on out the "learning and high character" of he present Revision Commissioners. Mr. V. P. ABBOT styles the act of the Convention, in not expunging the alien and unworthy section, an "inadvertence." He thinks, however, that the Constitution is descerated by the presence in it of this very dead and worthless provision.

But when we come to the source from

which the new Constitution emanated, that august body, "the Committee of Constitutional Revision" in the Convention, we are enabled to put the Chairman of the committee on the stand and a new light of many colors breaks upon the scene. He declares, against the testimony of "so great a cloud of witnesses," that it was not an "oversight." nor an "inadvertence," nor a "mistake" of any kind. The Committee of Revision on this question, taking ground against a great weight of authority, fostered with extremely quiet but industrious solicitude the twenty-third section into the existence it bears. It was in many respects the most important section in the Constitution. Even the committee that prepared the address to the Convention, to The People of the State," composed of ight of the most prominent members, including the Chairman of the Convention, were kept in entire ignorance of the trans action. While these specifying gentlemen enter into explanations of the most minute features of the new Constitution, they do not say a word on the subject of the rehabilitation of the twenty-third section and the extended life attempted to be given to The provision in the new Constitution regarding the abrogation or amendment of any of its provisions, powerfully illuminates the whole subject. It is the usual constitutional safeguard against changes in the organic law. It is copied from previous Constitutions. It is section 1 of Article XIV., in the following words:

Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a maority of the members elected to each of the two louses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the year and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to the chesen at the next general election of Senators. and shad be published for three months previous to

tty of all the members elected to each House, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to subs proposed amondment or amendments to the people for approval in such manner and at such times as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution from and after the first day of January next after such approval."

This provision is applicable to section eighteen in question, as to all the world except the Commissioners to revise the statutes, who can suspend any part of that section at will. So that if the Governor, Legislature, and every voter in the State should desire to change that section in any manner, it could only be done at the end of three years in the dilatory and difficult way provided in the Constitution itself. Yet the Commissioners of Revision can from any motive, interested or otherwise, or in the interest of others, suspend the section at will. Think of the enormous interests that could be made dependent on its suspension! It appears, in fact, to have been the work of the Committee of Revision alone, composed of the following controlling Republican members, in addition to the Chairman: Messrs. C. W. HAWLEY, W. H. STEELE, and N. A. WOODWARD; and it is sufficiently apparent the Convention itself had no conscious responsibility in the premises. The Chairman of that commitee, Mr. FOOTE, says the question as to whether the section could be considered obsolete really came up in their committee; and on that point they overruled the Court of Appeals. He says," We were of the opinion that it was not obsolete." He specifies two grounds for the act of the committee: "First: That the Commissioners of Revision had only partly completed some commendable work in revising the statutes;

"Secondly: A revision and simplification of our Code of Civil Procedure had been advocated by the State Bar Association and others," and he goes on to inquire: What would be the effect of sections seventeen and eighteen applied to their work?" We answer to the latter inquiry that the section in question could no more apply to the Code than it could to the Koran. "The Code of Civil Procedure" is "an act relating to courts, officers of justice, and civil proceedings," to matters of practice in civil actions that are not touched upon in the remotest degree by the eighteenth section of the Constitution, relating to special and general laws and the wholesome restriction upon the former. So, too, in regard to the Commissioners of Revision of the Statutes; they were not engaged in any duty that could in the remotest degree involve the section in question. In truth the incorporation of the section in question in the Constitution, when it is carefully examined, is without the slightest excuse; it has not a leg to stand upon; it is utterly helpless and defenceless. It has no support in the allegation that the present Commissioners of Revision are good men, and would never exercise the power given to them. That is an argument against any Constitution, in an era of individual goodness. But how will it be if so much goodness and wisdom should pass away?

We have, however, received further information upon this section that reflects a still more lurid light on the little concocting cabal who are the exclusive authors of the twenty-third section as it stands. We are informed by a prominent member of the Convention that it was actually proposed by a member of the Committee of Revision to enlarge the range of this section, so as to provide that in regard to a bill reported by the Statute Revisers, the Governor should

not have the power of veto. The member who made this proposition must have had a very large and dangerous legislative axe to grind, or an entire axe factory, which he knew could not safely pass the ordeal of inspection in the Executive chamber. Who was this interested conspir stor who wished to suppress the veto power? This twenty-third section as it stands in

the new Constitution is a reproach to the intelligence of our people, and a public scandal. The Legislature should lose no time in proposing an amendment for its complete abrogation. But the whole group covered by it needs to be well picketed and guarded, for we may be assured that great efforts will be made in the approaching Legislature to induce the present Commissioners of Statute Revision to establish a precedent that will open the door to all the legislative licentiousness and grossness which the section was designed to guard against.

# Earnings of Women Graduates.

In a pamphlet published by the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, are set forth the results of an interesting inquiry as to the wages paid in various occupations to women who have received a collegiate training. The purpose of the investigation was to ascertain, first, whether the pay obtained by women in professional, technical, and mercantile pursuits is, as has been often alleged, greatly inferior to that received by men for the same work; and, secondly, to what causes such inferiority, if it exists, should be attributed. A large number of pertinent queries were sent out, and answers were secured from 451 female employees and from 104 employers of women. The returns seem to be fairly representative, emanating from different portions of the country, and covering a considerable range of employment. From the tabulated results we extract some striking and suggestive information.

Of the schedules filled up by women gradnates only 487 answer the question regarding conjugal condition. It appears that, of those replying, 387 were single, 28 were married, and 20 were widowed. With regard to occupations, we observe that 169 were teachers, 47 were librarians or engaged n library work, 28 were stenographers or typewriters, 22 were nurses or superintendents of nursing, 19 were journalists, 19 others described themselves as clerks, and the rest were distributed among a multiplicity of vocations. To the inquiry touching age 78 alumna declined to make any response; of the remainder, 13 were under 20; 83 were 20, but under 25; 119 were 25, but under 30; 111 were 30, but under 40; and 47 confessed to being more than fifty years old. It is further to be noted that of the total number answering the queries, 338 bad some renumerative occupation besides their main work, while seventy-four confined themselves to one kind of employment. Moreover, 117 reported that they were more or less distracted by domestic or other outside cares, but 289 were not drawn away from the calling in which they sought a were sufficient for their support; in 43 cases they were inadequate; while 58 persons

gave no information on this point. We come to the actual wages carned by women who have received a collegiate training, and to a comparison of these with those

month; 88 got \$25, but under \$50; 144 obtained \$50, but under \$75 monthly; 88 earned \$75, but less than \$100: 73 secured \$100, but under \$200; the wages of two were \$200, but under \$300; and to two was paid a salary in excess of \$300 a month. To the question how their earnings compared with those of men in the same employments 201 women failed to respond. Of the others 150 averred that men received more pay than women for the same work; 95 reported the same pay for men and women; and five made the unexpected declaration that women received more pay than men. These five exceptional instances included an employee in a bureau of charities; one in the class of "journalists, editors, and reporters;" one was a proof reader, and two were teachers. That women do not deserve as high pay as men is sometimes alleged upon the ground that a man is called upon to support others besides himself, whereas a woman, as a rule, is not. One of the aims of the present investigation was to elicit the truth touching this matter. It turns out that of the 879 persons who replied, 157, or 41.42 per cent. contribute to the maintenance of others while 222, or 58,58 per cent., do not. Another allegation is that women cannot expect the same pay that men get, for the reason that they do not remain so continuously in the same employment, and fail, there fore, to acquire the same proficiency. The facts scarcely bear out this assertion. Of 883 women giving information on this point, no fewer than 214, a very large proportion, have followed but one calling since they began to work, the average duration of their employment having been seven years and eight months. The final and delicate question put to the

women graduates was whether, in the cases where they receive less pay than men, their work was, in their opinion, less valuable to the employer? Of the 332 respondents 212 considered that the services of men and women, when rendered in connection with the same kind and grade of work, were of equal value. By 41 the work of women was pronounced more valuable; while 31 said candidly that they deemed it worth less money. Let us see what employers have to say upon the subject. The question "Are the services of men and women equally valuable to you?" was answered by 90 employers of skilled and professional labor. Of these 46 replied directly "Yes;" 29 replied as directly "No;" the others gave indefinite or qualified answers. The twenty nine who placed a lower value on the services of women were asked to give their reasons for the discrimination. The reasons assigned by twenty-two employers were insufficient raining and physical or mental differences due to sex. Others ascribed the difference of pay to the effect of supply and demand or competition.

The general purport of these statistics is to materially modify the current impressions regarding the pay received by welleducated women, and the relative value of their services.

### Mr. Dwight's Experiment.

It is reported that Mr. THEODORE DWIGHT has given up his plan for driving vice from the streets at night by organizing Christian oung men as detectives. They were to go about seeking the evil as if their hearts were disposed to it, though really to overcome in and bring it to punishment.

The experiment, it seems, has not worked uccessfully. We hope that the reason was that Mr. Dwight could not induce the young men to go into a business so disreputable and so despicable; for great as is the evil of feminine immorality publicly paraded, it is far less serious than would be the destruction of manliness involved in the willingness of young men of decent breeding and Christian associations to promenade the streets at night for the purpose of being accosted by immoral women. Because these wretched creatures have already degraded their womanhood and lost their self-respect, is no reason why men should sink to the level to which Mr. DWIGHT's plan would have reduced his volunteer detectives.

The instinct or the sentiment of honor is one of the surest safeguards of a young man against evil or corrupt courses. It saves him from low and mean conduct, and makes ruption. If he keeps his self-respect and maintains the integrity of his principles, he has safe ground to stand upon; but when once he has descended into dishonorable conduct, the chances are that he will never rise fully from the degradation. He goes down into rottenness. He may make the descent simply for such a purpose as Mr. Dwight deems laudable and requisite as a civic duty, but it is a degrading step all the same; and it involves a sacrifice of selfrespect which no man is called upon to make for any end whatsoever.

The only way to preserve public virtue is to preserve private and individual virtue. Young men who go about the streets at night seeking or at least inviting encounters with disreputable characters, may be in that nasty business simply for the same reason that Dr. PARKHURST visited houses of infamous resort; but the practice in itself is vicious and corrupting. It is indecent always, and may be the more noxious in its consequences to character because it is pursued as righteous and defensible. The vicious do not pretend to defend vice. They acknowledge it to be vicious, and hence, if their moral degradation be not complete, they follow their evil courses under the cover of darkness and clandestinely.

It is also peculiarily base for a young man to allow himself to be used as a trap for catching miserable women, after the plan proposed by Mr. Dwight. Women, whether moral or immoral, have a right to walk the streets by day or by night. Neither the police nor any volunteer guardians of the publie order have any right to interfere with even the worst of them, so long as they keep within the bounds of propriety and of the laws against disorderly conduct. It is no business of the passer by what the moral character of those about him may be, provided they behave themselves and leave him unmolested as he goes on his way. If a man is accosted by a disorderly man or woman, and, because of the annoyance, he calls the attention of the police to the offender, he is justified in making the complaint; but usually under such circum stances, more especially when the intruder is a wretched woman who merely addresses step away from Confucius. What of his him, a decent man passes along without paying any attention to her. Very creditably livelihood. Of the whole number, 850, or to New York, such accostations of late 77 per cent., averred that their wages | years have been very rare in the streets at night, rarer than in almost any other great city of the world, though they are said to have increased since Dr. PARKHURST, the preceptor of Mr. Dwicht, started the plan of attacking sin by indulging in it.

that there is always the desire to be provoked, so far as this matter is concorned; and really, if the police are to arrest either offender, they should usually carry off both to the station house as wilful partners in the misdoing. Decent men are not led astray by such assaults, but are rather revolted by them, or are excited to pity for the poor feminine wrecks who can make them. They are not disposed to add to the wretchedness manifested by bringing it to punishment. That is a function they are glad to leave to the police, who are appointed to exercise it as an official duty.

Hence, we are glad to hear of the miscar riage of Mr. THEODORE DWIGHT'S Parkhurstian experiment, and we trust he is ashamed of having undertaken it.

### Return the Silver Lining

What could the Hon. WARNER MILLER of Herkimer, New York, have been thinking of when the other night at the Republican Club dinner he declared that "in a few years more the Democratic party will have entirely disappeared"! What could the Hon. JAMES DANIEL RICHARDSON of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, have been thinking of when, in Washington, on the same day, he declared, regarding the Presidential question, that "he did not know any Democratic leader who was anxious to accept the party nomination, under existing conditions, since but few men were brave enough to sacrifice themselves on the altar of almost certain defeat"? Mr. MILLER is a Republican. Mr. Richardson is a Democrat. Yet they both seem to agree that the present outlook of the Democracy is bleak, and the prophetic MILLER goes even so far as to say not only will the candidates of the Demo cratic party be defeated, but the Democracy itself will disappear from the arena of politics.

The Democratic party disappear in politics? Not much! Abler and more distinguished men than the prime civic favorite of Little Falls have participated in the supposed obsequies of the Democratic party. They have thought they discerned mourning badges on the arms of those who proclaimed themselves Democrats, some of whom were willing to speak even of the great party of the people and of its manifold obligations to the cause of representative popular government in the past tense. And yet in the election immediately succeeding these manifestations of political condolence, the fighting Demo crats of the country, or the State, or the county or city, as the case might be, got together, and marching courageously against the common Republican antagonist, they walloped him all along the line, cut off the continuity of his connections with office, and put the Republican army to flight.

What has happened before in the field of American politics can happen again, Mr. MILLER to the contrary notwithstanding. When Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee speaks of a candidate for President of the United States upon the Democratic party ticket being "brave enough to sacrifice himself on the altar of almost certain defeat," he cannot reconcile his mournful prophecies with those feelings of confidence which a Democrat should always show in sight of the enemy. The darkest hour is usually just before the dawn, and try as Mr. MILLER or Majah RICHARDSON may, they cannot deprive the great Democracy of the silver lining to the leaden cloud now hanging over it.

For Mr. RICHARDSON there is the excuse, perhaps, of being sober-minded and de spondent in the vicinage of Washington, the supply point from which all the disasters of the party now come. But for Mr. MILLER there can be urged no similar excuse. He spoke in the city of New York, where within a very few days a Democratic majority of 44,000 has been rolled up against candidates running on a platform of Mr. MILLER's own devising. Has he not perused the figures of the count? Has be fallen into the error of supposing that the majority of 44,000 in this town on Nov. 5 was for, and not against, the Republicans?

We advise loquacious statesmen of either political party not to mislay or purloin the silver lining of the Democratic cloud.

#### Questions in Morals. At the ancient and peaceful Italian town

of Viterbo there was an incident, a short vile associations distasteful to him. Even time age. 'Twas Sunday; the monks were if he is tempted to vice he is ashamed of it at prayer in their cells when the monastery was suddenly attacked by a band of brigands, bent upon plunder. It was a critical moment for the pious monks; what were they to do? Pray for succor? Possibly they did so. Remonstrate with the brigands? There wasn't time for that; and, besides, it wouldn't have been of any use. Surrender their goods and things? That might have been an error in morals. Fight? Who would think of it? The monks couldn't have thought long, for twenty of them seized twenty old muskets, fell upon the brigands, wounded several of them, probably with the butt end of the muskets, and chased the whole gang out of Viterbo. Now, what would the Apostolic Delegate, Dr. SATOLLI, say to that? Did the prayerful men do the correct thing? The town of Viterbo lies beside an extinct volcano; but it would seem that the volcanic activity of the monks there is not yet extinct. The astonished brigands learned that on the fly. It was not so good a story as this that we

printed a few days since about the Rev. Madison Swadener of Cincinnati. In his own house he was surprised by a burglar, who told him to hold up his hands. He immediately knocked the villain down with his hands, and kicked him out with his feet. The fellow had the impudence to come back and ask for his hat; while the Rev. Mr. SWADENER was looking for it the burglar gota chance to hit him. Brother SWADENER's blood was now on the boil. He rushed upon his assailant in a fashion unknown to Con-BETT or SULLIVAN, pummelled a certain amount of the life out of him, and flung the wretch into the street. Was this the correct thing? Possibly it was. What is the religion of the Rev. MADISON SWADENER? We do not know; but we should like to ask why he ought not to get the degree of D. D. We had another pretty good story the other day about a small Chinese laundry man, Mr. Wong Sing, who, when assailed by a big burglar armed with a gaspipe wrenched the weapon out of the villain's hands and laid him low with it. It is more than likely that Wong Sing is a pagan; but, in following the example of the booded monks of Viterbo, and that of the Rev. Mr. SWADENER of Cincinnati, he has taken one conduct, from the religious point of view?

The proposed bill for the relief of the men employed in the life saving service ought to be passed by Congress as soon as possible. The wives and children of men who meet death in the waves in the effort to save life should not be ved to suffer. They should be provided for. But the bill in the shape in which it is now reported to stand will need some amendments. For instance, the clause providing for a chap-Constitution. The strange developments, heretofore published, in regard to section as aforesaid, such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter so chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter so chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter so chosen, as aforesaid such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter so chosen, as aforesaid such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter so chosen, as aforesaid such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter so chosen, as aforesaid such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter so chosen, as aforesaid such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter so chosen, as aforesaid such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter so chosen, as aforesaid such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter so chosen, as aforesaid such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter so chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter so chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter so chosen as aforesaid such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter of making such choices; and if in the Lugis latter so chosen, as aforesaid such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter of making such choices; and if in the Lugis latter so chosen, as aforesaid such proposed amendments shall be agreed to by a major latter of making such choices; and if in the Lugis latter of making such choices and if in the Lugis latter of making such choices and if in the Lugis latter of making such choices and if in the Lugis latter of making such choices and if in the Lugis latter of making such choices and if in the Lugis latter of making such choices and if in the Lugis latter of making such choices and if in the Lugis latter of making such choices are latter of making such choices. The latter of making such choices are

totes at the life saving stations; and the pro clause introducing them would be to drive the blue pencil through it at full speed, holding on to the money that it is proposed to pay them in salaries and turning i over to the fund for the orphans of surfmen.

The duties on imports have been so arranged as to yield revenue with only incidental protection, instead of protection with incidental revenue, as under the McKislay act.—Louisville Evening Post.

Bosh! Read: 'In adjusting duties on finished products we hav

tried to impose such rates as will not destroy or dis-tress home industries. For this rule we have recog-nized authority, both of well-known and leading taviff reformers and of those who in days past were con sidered moderate protectionists."—Report of Commit tee on Ways and Beans, William L. Wilson, Chairman.

"The bill on which the committee has expended such anxious labor, no more proposes to be purged o protection than to be free of error in details. We must recognize that great interests do exist whose existence and prosperity it is no part of our purpose t imperil or curtail." - William L. Wilson's Speech laying the Wilson bill before the House of Representatives.

The members of women's clubs and socie ties take up very large subjects. At meeting and conventions recently held here, they have had debates upon questions in law, politica economy, science, art. literature, education, business, domestic service, the drams, excise, con vict labor, woman's training, man's follies, moral reform, and newspaper making. They are full of ideas, and talk well upon the many subjects in which they are interested. All the

women's clubs seem to have a purpose. We do not know that there is yet any woman's club like those men's clubs which have no pur pose other than that of social enjoyment. The men loaf in them, get good dinners sometimes, play with straws and other things, moke cigars or old pipes, and stay in them till late hours of the night, caring nothing while in the club about those grave questions which ocrupy the minds of the earnest women who beng to women's clubs.

We guess that in this case everything is for the best. The club men enjoy themselves in one way, the club women in another.

We have not blamed the Rev. Mr. FEICHE of Hoboken for resigning the pastorate of the First German Evangelical Reformed Church here in order to start a liquor shop. If the business of liquor selling is to be a respectable ne, it must be conducted by men of uprightness and honor; and the Rev. Mr. FRICKE has an excellent reputation as a moral and lawabiding citizen. He told a Sun reporter that he regards his new business as a good and becoming one for him, and that he does not think it wrong to keep his bar open on Sunday in Hoboken. He has not thrown away his religion, but is as firm a believer in it as he ever was, though out of his pulpit.

We have not blamed him for the course he has taken. But we think he gave a poor reason for going from the pulpit to the bar when he said that his salary as a minister was too small for him. "I could make only \$700 a year." he complained, "and that isn't enough!" Why. that is not had pay. It is bigger than lots of other ministers get. It is at the rate of \$13.50 for each and every Sunday of the year. A minister ought to be able to live upon \$700 a year in Hoboken, even if he has two children Plenty of decent people live on less yet even in New York, where rents are higher and provisions dearer than in Hoboken. Why should a successor of those poor men, the Apostles, desire a big salary, bigger than the income of many of his parishioners

Let us hope that the Rev. Mr. FRICKE will make more money as a licensed liquor dealer But we must remind him that a large propos tion of the men in that business are unsuccessful, and lose their capital and fall into bank ruptcy. The times are harder than ever in the liquor trade.

The selection of Spain by Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru as arbiter in the controversy over their respective boundaries is ver aggestive. No other country could be as well informed already upon the merits of the controversy, for in her own archives Spain has the history of her American colonies, with many official records relating to them, and she also knows better than any other European country the meaning of the terms employed in those records. But the confidence reposed in the disinterestedness of what was once the mother country of these colonies is also noticeable. The utter impossibility of her reacquiring any domains in South America and the dying out, after generations, of any bitter feeling between these three republics and their common parent make their selection of her to decide a dispute between themselves over property derived from her a point on which they all agree. Will no Cuba share their experience of changed relations with Spain in her turn?

# The Minister and the Truth.

The Minister and the above the publicly stated from a New York pulpit yesterday that the President's Thanksgiving message was not published in your paper. I could not think but the B. D. making this statemen; must have been mistaken. Will you kindly inform me whether it was so or not; an let me know date of such publication, if published that I may show same to the minister making statement, and oblige yours, &c... P. Q. Eckerson.

When a clergyman makes such a statement from the pulpit, it is probably truer, though les polite, to say that he lied rather than to say that he was mistaken. THE SUN published the President's Thanksgiving proclamation on Nov. 5, on the editorial page, at the foot of the sev enth column.

Christian Endeavorers and Col. Ingersoll, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir; I suggest that the Christian Endeavorers have another season of praye and pray, each one, to be made as good as Col. Inger-soil. The increased happiness in their 1,500 homes and the really Christian good they would do to their fellow men would be so much increased. Whitel would be the happiest place, a hell full of people like Col. Ingersoll, or a heaven full of bi-oted Christians? Col. Ingersoll does unto others as \$40 would be done by, not crying "Lord! Lord!" but doing the will o his Father

I fear, if any of us are to be shut out, that a big crowd of Christians will be on the wrong side of the gate. Even there, I shall be glad if I see the cherubic countenance of "Our Bob" gazing at us from the safe side. I know no sermon which equals "The Eights of Man, Woman, and Child." "May his tribe increa NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

# A Card from a Cigarmakers' Union.

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: The Cigarmakers Union of Newark desires to correct a statement that appeared in the public press in reference to a reso tion adopted at its regular meeting held Sept. 17. We refuse the use of our blue label to any manufacturer who deals in cigars made by child labor or in flithy tenement houses. By such action we claim to place ourselves in the position of benefactors of the con-sumers of cigars as well as of the city and its mer-chants, inasmuch as we are striving to prevent the manufacturers from patronizing scab shops in othe cities. forcing their employees into idleness an rendering them unable to pay their rents and support their families, &c., and at the same time prevent the home dealers from being imposed upon. In the past some of our local manufacturers were given to the practice of symboling a small number of union men and buying a large pertun of their cigars from cheap labor factories, as far from benefiting Nowark as the man in the moon, and selling them on the strength of rillular a union shop. Cigarakkers' Union 138.

To the Entron of The Sux-Sir: A perusal of the hanksgiving ukase of our Sublime Censor of Public Sorals, Dr. Parkhurst, should serve only to intensify the detestation held for his abhorrent methods of "reforming" society. His Sublimity on Thursday lament-ed that our laws are so element that the boys of New York Central train wrecking celebrity cannot be con-victed in one week and executed in four. Were our whited in one week and executed in four. Were our statutes as drastic as his highteousness would have them, what would be the penalty for implanting in humature minds the germs of mutal terrosyly using young men as that to ensure highest. Let our latter day Calvin poin for over this query.

FOURTESCE WESTWORTH.

In the Century Christmas number Mr. Rud yard kilpling has a story, "The Brushwood Boy," an eminently kiplington claboration of an idea which may be found in Du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson," Mrs. Humphry Ward and Mr. Hopkinson smith furnish the serials of the number, Frank B. stockton supplies a thristmas story; and there are articles of the kind that has given the Century its reputation.

Asthmatic troubles and soreness of the lungs or throat are manually overcome by Dr. D. Jayine's Expectorant—a sure curative for coids. For the liver, use Jayine's Painless Sanative Pilia—adu.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. A more deserted village than New York on Thanksgiving Day it would have been difficfind. Club windows were empty, not a carriage

was to be seen in the streets, and even the churches were but sparsely filled. Troops of treet arabs in masquerade attire paraded the streets, but even they received scant reward for their pains, as foot passengers and pennies were few and far between. Within doors, it is true, he radiance from kind and tender hearts illu minated hospitals, prisons, and the dwellings of the poor, where the humanizing presence of food was of more value than sermons.

The gay world, having provided liberally for those they left behind them, fied to country clubs, golf links, and hunting fields, while those for whom no friendly four-in-hand was in wait. ing, or who had been overlooked in the formation of house parties, incunted their blcycles and went spinning over asphalt pavements and country roads through Jersey and up the Hudson, where the soft lights and shadows of the autumn sunshine and the gentle tonic of Indian summer precess made life worth living.

Long Island was, of course, the central point of sport and social gatherings. The Meadowprook Club distinguished itself by a six-mile steeplechase in the morning and a run with the sounds in the afternoon. Some of the members participated in both events, but the fortunes of the field were various, as there were several spills and croppers, but no serious injuries, except to Mrs. E. D. Morgan, who, upon the principle that the best riders on the best mounts frequently come to grief, was thrown from her sorse while quietly cantering along the highway, and suffered a painful fracture of the leg.

Plenty of good cheer, in celebration of the day, was dispensed at Mr. J. E. Smith Hadden's, the Meadowbrook Club house, and other hospitable mansions, and the hunt party was foilowed in the afternoon by coaches, carriages, and traps of all sorts, driven by Mr. William C. Whitney, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Mr. Hadden, Mr. Ripley, Miss May Bird, and many others. In Mr. Whitney's trap were Mr. and Mrs. Paget, just returned from their wedding trip, and after the hunt was over there were 5 o'clock teas at every stopping place and large dinners at the numer-

Meadowbrook alone for its sporting honors. The Rockaway hounds had a meet at Cedarhurst, and an exciting run of over tifteen miles, which they covered in less than two hours. Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg, Mr. Roby, and Mr. R. L. Herbert of the Meadowbrooks joined them at East Rockaway, and the number of riders was afterward increased by Mrs. Hadden, Mr. Kernochan, Mr. Hayes, and Mr. Richard Ladenburg. It was the best run for many years, and, that the holiday might be utilized in the interests of sport for all it was worth, an animated golfing contest began directly after luncheon, and was continued until darkness settled down.

Long Island, however, does not depend upon

There was good sport also at the Essex County Club and also with the Richmond county hounds on Staten Island, and as for the golf links, from St. Andrew's to Baltusrol there were matches and tournaments, and crowds of players and spectators. Thanksgiving, after the oldfashioned mode of celebrating it, was kept at Ellerslie, Carnmath, Mr. Frederick Vanderbilt's place, Mr. Archibald Rogers's, and all the other stately homes along the upper Hudson, by house parties of relatives and friends, who had all the outdoor sport they wanted on golf courses and tennis grounds, with riding and driving ad libitum. The festival came to an end with stay-atnomes dropping in at Delmonico's and the Waldorf at the dinner hour to find a lively crowd returning from the day's amusements.

Next to the opera, the Cattle and Poultry Show has been the most interesting exhibition of the week. It was a happy thought that made the florists' display a kind of prelude to the exhibition of fat cattle and the noisy exultation of triumphant cocks and hens, as the ragrance of the lovely blossoms and their silent scknowledgment of the admiration they excited were a relief to more senses than one. Gentlemen farmers have found great satisfaction in this show, and even these who are scarcely able to distinguish between Guernseys short-horns, and Herefords, and who gaze with wondering alarm at the twisted horns and woolly faces of the Aberdeens, can recognize the enormous strides that have been made within a few years in the higher grades of beef and milk-producing quadrupeds. And the prize cattle never fail to excite the enthusiasm of women. as an air of peace and plenty is inseparable from the massive frames, white faces, and gentle eyes of the Herefords, the sleek red and white coats of the Ayrshires, and the herds of beautiful Guernseys that come from Gov. Morton's farm at Ellerslie and Mr. H. McK. Twombly's at Morristown. Miss Iselin of New Rochelle was the only lady who took a prize in the dairy products, but very many competed for the best Cochins and Houdans, and watched their strutting bantams as if they were things of beauty and veritable joys forever.

It has not been a matrimonial week. The wedding of Miss Beatrix Henderson and Mr. Nathaniel Robb in St. Bartholomew's Church on Tuesday was a pretty affair, and brought together a large delegation of Boston fashionables as well as of New York notabilities. The bride looked extremely pretty and wore more diamonds than the brides of this season have hitherto done. It must be admitted, however, that they were very becoming, and as it was a wet day they showed to advantage under the gas and electric light, which were necessary at both house and church.

Not many more weddings are in prospect for this year. The marriage of Miss Helen Manice and Mr. Henry M. Alexander, Jr., on the 4th, and also that of Miss Juliet de Neufville and Mr. Langton Shoreden on the 11th, will be rather small and quiet, and there are no others for which cards have been issued.

Débutantes are looking anxiously for the first dances of the season, and Mrs. Denning Duer's the dansant at Sherry's next Saturday after noon will probably be attended by a throng of rosebuds. Mrs. Duer, who has lived abroad for several years, was formerly Miss Louise Suydam, and this reception with dancing is given for her only daughter, Miss Caroline Suydam Duer, who is small and fair, in direct contrast to her cousin, Miss Katharine Duer.

Saturday will be a field day for receptions and teas, as cards are out for at least eight or ten among the same set of people.

The list of matrons who appear as managers of the Assemblies this year shows many new names. Among them are Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Miss Chanier, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. William A. Duer, Miss Louise Astor Kane, Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mrs. James Russell Soley, Mrs. W. Watta Sherman, and Mrs. John C. Wilmerding.

Full houses and brilliant audiences have marked every performance this week at the opera, but the revival of "Tristan and Isolde" in German brought together the greatest crowd and awakened the most enthusiasm. It was not only the musical taste and knowledge of the German element that caused the outburst of approbation, for the boxes were filled with appreciative listeners, and the display of beauty and jewels was as great as on the first night. Madame Nordica scored a triumph such as her former admirers never expected or even hoped for, and as for Jean de Reszké, he gathered fresh

laurels, as he does in overy new rôle. The Sunday evening concerts become every week more popular. They are an immense resource for people who are apt to give their servants a holiday and dine at Delmonico's or the Walderf on the first day of the week. The concert fills in delightfully the interval between dinner and bedtline, and Plangen makes ever: hody happy by singing the numbers most desired.

The engagement announced from the other side of Baron Eckhardstein, who was once well known here and in Washington, to Miss Marie, said to be the greatest heiress in England by reason of her father, Sir Blundell Maple, having conducted a huge house-furnishing husiness for many years in the unfashionable quarter of Tottenham Court Road, must be a balm to British mothers and daughters who have been writhing under the Marlborough and Caget alliances. It shows, at least, that noblemen, both foreign and domestic, can replenish their exhausted coffers without coming to America for their brides, although, perhaps, they may have to turn aside from birth and fashion.